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Potins d'actualité

La session va son petit train habituel, à Québec, moins de discours que l'an dernier sur le discours du Trône, la source d'éloquence se tarit...

Cette semaine, le trésorier provincial, l'honorable M. Nicol, a présenté le bilan financier et ses estimés budgétaires. Il accuse un surplus de 743,136 dollars...

Le revenu de la province a atteint au-delà de vingt-cinq millions de dollars et les dépenses se chiffrent à vingt-quatre millions deux cent soixante-treize mille cent quatre-vingt-douze dollars...

Il ne faut pas s'alarmer de cet excédent de dépenses puisque les recettes permettent de le faire, du moment que ce sont des dépenses faites dans l'intérêt général...

La législation ouvrière sera l'un des sujets les plus importants de cette session. La réparation des accidents du travail en fera le plat de résistance. Malgré les nouvelles plus plus abracadabrantes publiées par les journaux quotidiens, personne ne connaît encore la teneur de ce projet de loi...

Un autre point sur lequel il devrait y avoir accord, c'est la loi sur les patrons et industriels paieront leurs primes d'assurance sur des points primordiaux pour eux mais secondaires au point de vue ouvrier...

Un point de vue municipal, les élections commencent à faire les frais des potins quotidiens. Il semble assuré que l'honorable Médéric Martin sera le prochain maire de Montréal...

Il est toujours question d'étendre une ligne de tramways jusqu'au sommet de la Montagne. Le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail s'est prononcé contre ce projet. Nous regrettons cette action...

Il paraîtrait que le Conseil des Métiers et du Travail a pris cette attitude d'opposition à la dernière minute de son assemblée, sans que cette question ait été soumise pour étude à son comité exécutif au préalable...

SOCIUS.

Une fausse directive

La triste aventure de ce vieillard-mendiant, qui a péri dans la neige, au cours d'un voyage entrepris dans le but d'atteindre les Etats-Unis — terre promise des sans-le-sou — parce qu'il était sans...

Dès les premiers temps du christianisme, une des converties à la nouvelle foi, dans son ardeur de néophyte, donna aux diacres toute son immense fortune pour venir en aide aux pauvres. Grand fut son désespoir quand, au bout de quelques mois, elle ne constata aucune amélioration sensible dans le sort des miséreux...

On dirait vraiment que les maux de la société s'accroissent avec la multiplication des maisons de bienfaisance d'hospices, d'asiles et d'hôpitaux. Cela semble illogique, que plus on donne, plus il y a de nécessiteux...

Nieriez-vous le bien que font tant de puissantes compagnies, tant de maisons de commerce, tant de manufactures, qui dépensent annuellement des milliers de piastres pour les pauvres?

C'est ainsi que des patrons, au lieu de payer raisonnablement leurs employés spéculent sur leurs salaires pour faire des charités ostensibles et bruyantes. Telle manufacture qui a doté le pays de maisons d'éducation, d'hôpitaux et de bibliothèques est un tyran exploitateur de chair humaine...

Il y a de bonnes âmes pour se pamer devant des demi-résurrections décorées de mots brillants, inspirés par une vanité dindonne, par un besoin insatiable de la

humaine que de contraindre les gens à cette humiliation. Les vrais pauvres sont timides, ils ont le pudeur de leur dénuement, c'est pourquoi ils ne peuvent être beaucoup secourus par la Saint-Vincent-De-Paul et les autres assistances publiques...

Beaucoup obéissent à un autre mobile en produisant leurs crasseux billets de banques aux œuvres pieuses. — Il faut jeter un os gras à la démocratie si l'on ne veut pas qu'elle nous dévore!...

Ne soyons pas dupes des apparences. S'il nous plaît de gratter tel philanthrope, nous trouverons probablement au fond un agioteur, un politicien véreux, un financier malhonnête le plus souvent. Vantez-vous du dévouement de celui qui se mettrait dans tous les états pour éteindre un incendie qu'il aurait lui-même allumé?

Sous une civilisation plus humaine et plus vaste on s'efforcera de réduire le nombre des pauvres, plutôt que d'augmenter celui des institutions de charité dont on est fier à tort parce qu'elles illustrent notre pauvreté et nos vices.

C'est ainsi que dans les provinces sœurs, au lieu d'accorder des subventions exorbitantes aux asiles et aux hospices on attribue plutôt un certain montant d'argent aux personnes chargées de parents valétudinaires et infirmes. Les allocations du gouvernement vont ainsi directement à ceux qui en ont besoin au lieu de passer par une infinité de canaux pour arriver à de fausses destinations ou se perdre en route.

Chez les sauvages, quand un chasseur tuait un caribou, il invitait la tribu à venir le manger, sans se croire pour cela un bienfaiteur de sa nation. Lorsque les français touchèrent le sol de la Nouvelle-France, ils n'y trouvèrent pas un seul indigène. Ceux à qui on venait prêcher la charité, pratiquaient déjà le communisme chrétien: quand il en avait pour un, il y en avait pour tous.

Les âmes fières sont incapables de mendier, et c'est un attentat à la dignité

JULIEN SAINT-MICHEL.

Février-- je cherche à louer

Dans le cours des quelques semaines qui vont suivre, une grande quantité de personnes seront sur la rue pour se chercher un logement pour l'année prochaine. Ce renouveau recommence tous les ans, ainsi que ses inconvénients et ses fatigues. Les aspirants locataires seront soumis à une foule de questions plus ou moins indésirables de la part de ceux qui ont des logis à louer. Il est sûrement entendu que la question: "Combien avez-vous d'enfants?" sera posée à plus d'un. Car, ne l'oublions pas, la quantité de ceux qui ne louent qu'à des familles sans enfant augmente d'année en année.

Si vous êtes un peu curieux de voir ce qui se passe quand il faut chercher un logis, accompagnez votre épouse dans ses pégrinations. Vous verrez toutes les intrigues que vous pourrez découvrir de toutes parts. Vous remarquerez, sur tout, lorsque vous êtes signés votre bail, que votre bonne foi est mise à une dure épreuve, si vous tenez à faire des affaires en règle. Votre proprio vous tendra une formule de bail — souvent vieille d'une

décade ou plus — qui n'est pas du tout appropriée aux exigences de la loi actuelle. Ainsi, en signant ce papier, vous vous engagez, par exemple, à débarrasser le trottoir de neige après chaque tempête (malgré la taxe imposée par la Ville pour ce travail) et vous vous tenez responsable des accidents d'us au mauvais état de ce même trottoir, etc. En lisant attentivement cette formule, vous découvrirez des choses intéressantes. Si vous en faites la remarque au locataire, il vous répondra que c'est une formule qu'il avait et que tout cela n'engageait en rien le locataire. Et voilà.

Si tout le monde voulait se donner la main le renouveau annuel ne serait pas une tâche aussi ardue. Premièrement, la période de décaissement devrait être d'un mois au lieu de trois, surtout pendant l'hiver. Ensuite, on pourrait limiter l'année en deux, et déménager au mois de mai et au mois de septembre ou tout autre mois de l'automne.

Les locataires ne devraient pas être si pressés de louer et de couper l'herbe sous le pied à ceux qui sont passés avant eux, en offrant un peu plus cher pour obtenir le logis. C'est une des grandes causes de l'augmentation du prix des loyers, et, cette année, ce sera pour ainsi dire la seule cause de la non-diminution.

Pour terminer, nous citerons l'exemple de cet Américain qui a fait bâtir plusieurs logements et qui passe comme première condition aux locataires d'avoir au moins cinq enfants. Le prix du loyer est raisonnable et il ne demande aux locataires que de prendre un soin convenable de leur future habitation. En trouvant un locataire de "Cattayous" qui voudrait en faire autant? Et pourtant, il n'y a pas, sous la calotte des cieux, un pays où l'on se fait si grande gloire d'avoir beaucoup d'enfants. Singulière contradiction! R. H.

Il faut nous organiser

Dites donc, les amis, quels seraient vos sentiments envers un ouvrier qui travaillerait avec vous dans votre atelier, et qui ne serait pas membre de votre union? Supposez pour un instant que dans votre ville il y aurait un citoyen qui refuserait de payer ses taxes pour le maintien des services de la police et des pompiers, et qui donnerait pour excuse de son mauvais vouloir que ces services, pour lesquels les autres citoyens paient leur part, n'auraient rien à faire avec lui, parce qu'il ne leur a jamais rien demandé, ce qui l'exempterait de payer? Si un citoyen faisait montre d'une telle mentalité, vous le considéreriez un sujet prédestiné pour l'asile des aliénés. Quelle est la différence entre un homme qui raisonne de cette façon et un homme qui est employé dans une boutique ou un atelier où les conditions de travail et les salaires sont protégés par un contrat de travail, et qui refuserait de payer sa quote-part pour le maintien de ce contrat? La seule différence, c'est que si un citoyen refuse de payer ses taxes la loi l'oblige à s'en acquiescer, tandis que si un homme refuse de payer sa contribution à l'union, il n'y a que la persuasion qui peut le faire changer d'avis. Le général l'ouvrier non unioniste, étant en désaccord plus ou moins prononcé avec les autres ouvriers, ne peut qu'être un sujet de discord et de malaise dans son milieu, et dans l'intérêt de la compagnie et des ouvriers ces travailleurs devraient être forcés de payer leurs contributions à l'union ou bien de se chercher un autre emploi.

Cette citation, tirée du *Carmen's Journal*, est très appropriée à la situation du non unioniste. Si ce dernier a des raisons

de ne pas entrer dans l'union, qu'il aille travailler où il n'y a pas d'union avec ses semblables. Mais, en général, il ne le fera pas, parce qu'il sait très bien que son salaire et ses conditions de travail ne seront pas les mêmes. Alors, il devrait se faire un devoir d'aider ceux qui lui procurent les avantages dont il jouit. Est-ce qu'on tolérerait qu'un édificateur ou une famille sans enfants se refusent de payer leurs taxes scolaires sous prétexte qu'ils n'ont pas d'enfant qui va à l'école? Ou serait-on plus indulgent pour celui qui refuserait de payer sa taxe pour la protection de la police ou des pompiers parce qu'il n'a en aucune occasion d'avoir besoin des services des pompiers ou de la protection de la police? Si cette personne a en la bonne fortune de ne pas avoir besoin de ces services, ce devrait être une raison pour l'engager à donner son appui aux autres qui ont été éprouvés.

La législation de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud a passé une loi pourvoyant à l'établissement d'une semaine de travail de quarante-quatre heures dans tout l'Etat.

CAUSE ET EFFET

En égard au dumping, la Fédération britannique des Métallurgistes a remis une proposition au gouvernement dans laquelle on attire l'attention du Premier Ministre sur l'inquiétante situation de l'industrie britannique du fer et de l'acier et où l'on demande au gouvernement de prendre des mesures immédiates pour prohiber l'importation de fer et d'acier en provenance de pays où le taux des salaires et la durée du travail sont en-dessous des standards britanniques. Cette proposition est sans aucun doute plutôt radicale, et il nous semble qu'il vaudrait par contre, mieux que la Grande-Bretagne, d'accorder avec d'autres grands pays industriels, comme par ratifier la convention de Washington sur la journée de huit heures et, ainsi faisant, non pas seulement uniformiserait du coup les conditions du travail dans les pays considérés mais influencerait ainsi dans le sens que tous les Etats, qui rendent dépendante de la ratification par les grands Etats industriels et en particulier par l'Angleterre la mise en vigueur de ce que contient la convention de Washington, jouissent également au régime de la journée de huit heures.

DECISIONS QUI VONT ETRE CONSTATÉES Les capitalistes de Wall street regardent le Mexique avec un oeil douteux, et ne seront probablement jamais satisfaits du gouvernement Calles qui semble être en faveur des travailleurs des puits de pétrole. La cour suprême du Mexique vient d'ordonner le paiement du salaire des grévistes à la Agula Oil Company, pour le temps qu'ils ont été renvoyés par la compagnie à cause des demandes qui ont été trouvées justifiables par la cour.

LES SCABS DOIVENT DISPARAITRE En troisième lieu, l'honorable juge peut dire tout ce qu'il voudra pour réhabiliter les "scabs" et tenter de justifier ceux qui en fabriquent, mais il n'empêchera pas Léon XIII d'avoir écrit dans l'encyclique *Reveram Novarum*, que le régime "scab" doit prendre fin et qu'il y a lieu, pour assurer la paix sociale, de recourir à un régime corporatif. — Abbé MAXIME FORTIN, au juge Choquette, de Québec.

RAPPORT FAMEUX

Le Bureau international du Travail vient de publier les délibérations de la septième session de la Conférence internationale du Travail (Genève 1925). Imprimé en anglais et en français sur colonnes parallèles, le document comprend les lettres de convocations, la liste des délégations, comités, officiers, etc., le compte rendu sténographié des séances plénières, le texte des rapports de comités, le texte des résolutions, projets de conventions et recommandations adoptés par la Conférence, et le rapport présenté par la Conférence par le Directeur du Bureau. La publication se compose de deux volumes, format tellière, de 1,450 pages, comprenant un index complet et une biographie de l'Organisation internationale du Travail.

PARTICIPATION D'EMPLOYES A la fin de l'année dernière à peu près 16,000 employés de la Standard Oil Company de New Jersey ont obtenu plein titre de environ 900,000 actions du stock ordinaire de la compagnie, achetés d'après le plan de paiements partiels inauguré par la compagnie et que l'on compte devoir être étendu à trois autres années. Ce stock représente près de 5 pour cent des actions ordinaires totales, et a une valeur courante d'à peu près \$40,000,000. Les employés, pris en groupe, viennent immédiatement après John D. Rockefeller fils comme les plus forts détenteurs du stock de la compagnie.

INDEMNITES ACCORDEES La commission de réparation des accidents du travail de l'Ontario a accordé, dans le mois de novembre, \$469,162.91 en indemnités, dont \$40,011.06 de titre d'indemnités et \$65,151.85 pour soins médicaux. Le nombre des accidents rapportés dans le cours du mois a été 5,062, dont 33 mortels, contre 5,761, dont 40 mortels, en octobre. L'année 1925 accuse, en comparaison avec l'année 1924, une augmentation de 656 dans le nombre des accidents rapportés jusqu'à date, le chiffre pour les onze mois de 1925 étant 54,805 accidents contre 54,149 dans la même période de l'année dernière. Le nombre des décès, cependant, a baissé de 361 en 1924 à 317 en 1925. Les indemnités accordées dans les onze mois de 1925 se sont élevées à \$5,061,309.65, contre \$5,572,216.60 dans la même période de 1924.

CES CONFERENCES

Malgré le projet de tenir de fréquentes conférences impériales à Londres, on rencontre des difficultés prévues à obtenir l'adhésion des différents premiers ministres. L'empire est trop vaste, et les intérêts locaux des dominions trop importants, pour qu'on puisse ainsi établir annuellement ce mode de communication. En Australie, au sort d'élections générales et le premier ministre, ayant à faire face à des groupes, doit donner tout son temps à raffermir son gouvernement.

Le réve des impérialistes de réunir, chaque année, les premiers ministres à Londres, se heurte aux exigences de la réalité. La réunion annuelle deviendrait d'ailleurs, une sorte de conseil régulier, un embryon du parlement impérial, contraire aux principes de l'autonomie. Il n'est nullement désirable, ni nécessaire, que ces conférences soient aussi fréquentes. Et nous ne songerons pas à nous plaindre que les événements en éloignent la réunion. — *Le Canada*.

LES AFFAIRES DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD Le mandat également la présence constante du premier ministre.

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FETE CHEZ LES VALISIERS

A sa dernière séance le local No 71, de l'union internationale des travailleurs en cuir et articles de voyages, M. E. Beaudry occupait le fauteuil. Après l'installation des nouveaux membres et la lecture des communications reçues, M. P. O'Reilly fut prié d'agir comme président d'élection, ce qu'il fit avec plaisir.

Le local No 71 a préparé une très joyeuse fête qui aura lieu le 6 février, à la salle Lavoye au No 875 Est rue Ontario. A cette occasion un tirage d'articles de voyages d'une valeur de \$75.00 et d'autres prix seront tirés. Les officiers et les membres de cette union invitent tous les membres des organisations ouvrières et leurs amis à prêter leur concours à cette occasion.

Plus de sévérité Les suggestions contenues dans le dernier message du gouverneur Fuller, et relatives aux méthodes à employer pour repousser avec succès la vague de crimes qui déferle en ce moment sur le pays, commencent déjà à porter leurs fruits.

Le représentant Prout, de Quincy, vient de donner avis qu'il présentera, au cours de la session actuelle, une mesure rendant possible de vingt ans d'emprisonnement dans les prisons d'état tout individu trouvé coupable de vol à main armée ou de voies de fait avec intention de tuer.

A ceux qui seraient tentés de trouver ce projet de loi trop sévère, nous ferons observer que la fréquence des délits contre lesquels il est dirigé requiert des moyens répressifs adéquats et qu'on chercherait peut-être en vain dans notre législation surannée. Mais la sévérité envers les bandits de tout acabit n'est-elle pas, d'autre part, la meilleure manière d'en réduire le nombre? Et depuis quand les criminels péchent-ils eux, par excès de clémence?

Il ne faut pas sans doute s'imaginer que l'adoption de nouvelles lois comme celle préconisée par le représentant Prout aura pour effet de faire cesser du jour au lendemain les exploits de malfaiteurs apaches. Nous croyons cependant que la perspective d'aller passer 20 ans à l'ombre est bien de nature à faire réfléchir ceux qui seraient tentés de suivre l'exemple des Chapman, des Anderson et des Troy. — *L'Etoile de Lowell*.

LA COMMISSION DU SALAIRE MINIMUM DES FEMMES La Commission du salaire minimum des femmes s'assemblera à Montréal, jeudi, le 4 février, à 3 heures de l'après-midi, au bureau du gouvernement provincial, rue Saint-Gabriel. Les organisations féminines et autres qui ont fourni un budget du coût de la vie et tous ceux qui s'intéressent à cette question sont cordialement priés de bien vouloir assister à cette réunion de la commission.

VINGT-CINQ ANS DE SERVICES Après vingt-cinq années de loyaux services à son organisation, le président James W. Kline de la Fraternité internationale des forgerons et aides a décidé de prendre sa retraite le 1er juin 1926. Cette nouvelle nous est parvenue des quartiers généraux de l'organisation, qui sont à Chicago, Ill. M. Kline dévouera son temps exclusivement à la présidence de la Continental Drop Forge Machine Company qui fabrique des spécialités pour les automobiles et chemins de fer.

La chambre de commerce de Saint-Jean, N. B. est à étudier la proposition de former un conseil consultatif industriel pour la province de Nouveau-Brunswick.

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Le Coin des Unions locales

CHARPENTIERS EN CAMPAGNE

La grande salle du local 1127 de la Fraternité Unie des Charpentiers d'Amérique et employés de manufactures de portes et chassis était comble à son assemblée lundi dernier. M. E. Gonthier remercia l'assistance d'être venue en aussi grand nombre entendre les orateurs ouvriers, dont la réputation n'est plus à faire. Cette assemblée est la première d'une série qui sera donnée par le Conseil du District des charpentiers de Montréal. L'intérêt que porte l'auditoire fait prévoir que cette campagne aura un brillant succès.

M. Narcisse Arand, secrétaire du Conseil du District de Montréal a été le premier orateur et il a fortement impressionné son auditoire. M. Arthur Martel, membre de l'Exécutif général a été l'orateur suivant. Il a, dans quelques mots, prouvé à l'assistance la nécessité qu'il y a pour les ouvriers de se grouper sous le drapeau de la Fraternité Unie des Charpentiers menuisiers. M. Edouard Henry, agent d'affaires des unions des charpentiers de Montréal, a lui aussi convaincu les membres de la nécessité de l'organisation.

La prochaine assemblée de propagande aura lieu le 8 février au local 134, de la Fraternité Unie des Charpentiers au No 417 Est rue Ontario. M. Fortunat Doucet, président du local 134, lance une invitation à tous les charpentiers d'être présents à ces assemblées d'éducation afin de profiter des avantages que leur donnent l'organisation d'améliorer leurs conditions de travail. Tout fait prévoir que l'année 1926 sera des plus prospères pour les travailleurs dans la construction.

CONVENTION OUVRIERE

La première convention ouvrière pour l'année 1926 sera tenue par l'Association Nationale des Ingénieurs de Marine du Canada le 15 février prochain.

Cette organisation qui recrute ses membres de l'Atlantique au Pacifique sera représentée par un grand nombre de délégués. D'après les préparatifs qui se font tout fait prévoir que le travail de cette convention sera d'un grand intérêt pour tous les ingénieurs. Le 16 février un banquet sera donné par le Conseil No 5 de Montréal, qui aura lieu à l'hôtel Place Viger. Des invitations ont été envoyées au ministre de la marine et des pêcheries, ministre des travaux publics et le ministre du travail, aux officiers du Congrès des Méteurs et du Travail du Canada, aux représentants de compagnies maritimes, aux représentants ouvriers locaux et une table spéciale sera réservée aux journalistes.

CHEZ LES ELECTRICIENS

M. John Noble, organisateur de l'union internationale des électriciens est à Montréal. De retour d'une campagne d'organisation dans l'ouest canadien, il nous dit que le travail d'organisation va très bien dans cette partie du pays. Tous les électriciens sont au travail avec des salaires équitables. Les quelques jours que M. Noble passera à Montréal seront consacrés à faire de la propagande en faveur des locaux d'électriciens de cette ville.

CONFECTION POUR DAMES

M. Sigman, président de l'union internationale des travailleurs en confection pour dames était de passage à Montréal la semaine dernière dans l'intérêt des locaux que son organisation possède à Montréal. D'importantes assemblées ont été tenues à la salle Prince Arthur. Le président Sigman a vivement félicité les officiers et les membres du local No 25 pour le succès obtenu dans la formation et le maintien du beau local canadien français. « Votre tâche a été ardue, il est vrai, mais vous en retirez déjà les bénéfices, continuez votre travail parmi les ouvriers de votre métier et bientôt votre organisation sera organisée à cent pour cent. »

CONVOICATIONS

L'union internationale des tailleurs de pierre de Montréal tiendra son assemblée régulière lundi le 1er février, à la salle Godin, 235, rue Beaudry.

Lundi le 1er février, le local No 134, de la fraternité unie des charpentiers et menuisiers d'Amérique tiendra son assemblée hebdomadaire au No 417 Est rue Ontario, à 8 heures p.m.

Local 455, de l'union internationale des barbiers s'assemblera lundi, le 1er février, à 8 heures p.m. au No 217 Est rue Ste-Catherine.

La fraternité des peintres décorateurs et tapissiers d'Amérique, local 349, tiendra son assemblée régulière, lundi, le 1er février, à la salle de la construction, 417 Est rue Ontario, à 8 heures p.m.

Le local 1244, de la Fraternité unie des charpentiers d'Amérique tiendra sa séance régulière, mardi le 2 février, à 8 heures précises au No 217 Est Ste-Catherine.

L'union internationale des relieurs, local No 91, tiendra son assemblée régulière, mercredi, le 3 février au No 3 Est rue Craig, à 8 heures p.m.

Mercredi soir, à 8 heures, le Conseil du District des charpentiers tiendra une assemblée au 417 Est rue Ontario.

L'union internationale des électriciens, local No 58, tiendra sa séance régulière mercredi soir à 8 heures p.m. à la salle des Cordonniers, 729a Est rue Ste-Catherine.

L'union internationale des travailleurs en fourrure, local No 66, tiendra son assemblée régulière, mercredi à 8 heures à la salle du Commerce, 149 rue Berri.

Le local 659, de l'union internationale des barbiers, tiendra une assemblée mercredi prochain à 8 heures p.m. au No 839 boulevard Saint-Laurent.

L'union internationale des travailleurs en chaussures, local No 260, tiendra son assemblée mercredi prochain à 8 heures p.m. aux quartiers généraux des cordonniers, 729a Est Ste-Catherine.

Jeu, le 4 février, assemblée du Conseil des Méteurs et du Travail à 8 heures p.m. au No 417 Est rue Ontario. L'élection des officiers aura lieu à cette séance.

Le local No 25, de l'union internationale des travailleurs en confection pour dames tiendra son assemblée vendredi, le 7 février au 37 Est rue Prince Arthur.

L'union internationale des chauffeurs de bouillottes, huiliers et journaliers, local 606, aura son assemblée vendredi soir le 5 février au No 417, Est Ontario.

Le local 1558, de la fraternité des charpentiers d'Amérique tiendra son assemblée, vendredi, le 5 février, à 8 heures p.m. à la salle Buffalo, No 1651, rue Letourneau, Maisonneuve.

Samedi, le 6 février, le local No 176, de l'union typographique tiendra son assemblée régulière aux quartiers généraux des métiers de l'imprimerie, 248, rue St-Jacques.

L'union typographique Jacques Cartier tiendra son assemblée régulière le 6 février, à 8 heures p.m. au No 235 rue Beaudry. La nomination des officiers se fera à cette séance.

LA BOURSE DU TRAVAIL, LTEE

Les détenteurs d'actions de la bourse du travail, limitée, sont priés de prendre note que l'assemblée générale des actionnaires aura lieu dimanche, le 31 janvier, à 11 heures a.m. aux quartiers généraux de l'imprimerie, 248 rue Saint-Jacques.

CLUB OUVRIER MAISONNEUVE

Le club ouvrier Maisonneuve a longuement discuté les questions d'intérêt public à sa dernière séance tenue à la salle du club Maisonneuve, rue Letourneau.

M. William Tremblay occupa le fauteuil assisté des nouveaux officiers du club. De nombreux orateurs ont exprimé leur indignation contre le prix exorbitant du charbon à Montréal. Lors de la déclaration de la grève des mineurs nos journaux quotidiens nous disaient que nous n'avions rien à craindre, et que Montréal était à l'abri de tout danger concernant la rareté du charbon. La situation est devenue très difficile car le charbon est des plus rares et se vend à un prix exorbitant, et nous sommes loin d'avoir la qualité et la quantité.

Après ces remarques la résolution suivante fut adoptée: « Qu'il soit résolu, par le club ouvrier Maisonneuve, en assemblée régulière, que demande soit faite au Ministère du Travail d'Ottawa qui est chargé de mettre en exécution la loi contre les trusts et les combines, d'ordonner immédiatement une enquête sur les prix injustifiables du coke et du charbon à Montréal. »

Le club ouvrier Maisonneuve se propose aussi contre l'emprunt de \$3,000,000 demandé par la Commission Scolaire de Montréal. Le club est aussi opposé à la prolongation du terme actuel des échéances à cinq ans. Cette question a déjà été décidée par un referendum, il est opposé qu'un tel changement soit fait sans consulter le peuple par un referendum et demande à l'honorable Premier Ministre de la Province de Québec que si cette mesure devenait une réalité que le gouvernement rejette ce projet de prolongation du terme des échéances et que copie soit envoyée aux journaux pour publication.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES PRESSIERS

Le secrétaire de l'Union internationale des pressiers et assistants nous envoie le compte rendu des dernières élections pour les officiers internationaux. Le bureau exécutif a été réélu en entier. Président: M. G. L. Berry, 1er vice-président: M. G. M. Brophy, 2e vice-président: M. W. H. McTigh, 3e vice-président: M. S. B. Marks, le vice-président: M. G. R. Brunet par acclamation pour la 3e année, secrétaire-trésorier: M. C. Orr. L'union des pressiers et assistants est une des unions qui a fait le plus grand recrutement de membres au cours de l'année 1925. Les quartiers généraux de l'union sont le "Pressmen Home" situé dans le Tennessee. Cette étatisation est pourvu d'un sanatorium et d'une bibliothèque et de toutes les accommodations nécessaires au bien-être de ses membres qui demeurent au Home.

La convention des pressiers et assistants aura lieu au mois d'août 1926, dans la salle de convention du Home. Les 800 délégués habitent au Home qui est aménagé pour recevoir 1,500 personnes, et peut donner tout le confort d'une hôtellerie de première classe. Le dimanche précède la convention, la magnifique chapelle érigée pour perpétuer la mémoire des pressiers et assistants morts durant la Grande Guerre sera bénie. Cette magnifique chapelle est le don des pressiers et assistants et de quelques amis et a coûté \$60,000. Elle est construite de manière à pouvoir servir pour les offices de tous les cultes.

CHEZ LES BARBIERS

L'union internationale des barbiers, local No 455 de Montréal, vient de perdre l'un de ses bons et fidèles membres, dans la personne du confrère E. Lahale, 35-615, jeudi dernier, en sa demeure au No 5435 de la Be Avenue, à Rosemont. Le comité exécutif, à une réunion d'urgence, a adressé une lettre de condoléances et de sympathies à la famille en deuil, et a décidé, de plus, que l'union des barbiers soit officiellement représentée aux funérailles.

Succès du plan coopératif

Un article publié par Robert Hewitt dans l'Alberta Labour News, sur le plan de coopération dans les ateliers du chemin de fer National Canadien à Winnipeg, déclare que de bons résultats ont déjà suivi l'introduction de l'administration collective dans les ateliers de Winnipeg. « Les conditions dans les ateliers sont déjà plus sûres, plus hygiéniques et plus faciles. Le travail se fait dans beaucoup de cas avec moins de fatigue, moins de soupçon et moins d'antagonisme. Des matériaux autrefois obtenus de firmes étrangères sont maintenant fabriqués graduellement dans nos propres ateliers, dans des conditions favorables aux unions et à moins de frais pour la compagnie. Les contraventions aux règlements deviennent plus rares et sont plus facilement ajustées, tandis que la stabilisation de l'emploi, ainsi que l'élimination graduelle du système nuisible de primes individuelles, que l'on trouve dans quelques grands ateliers de l'Est, sont dans une grande partie à l'introduction de cette méthode coopérative d'administration des ateliers. »

« Il a existé pendant quelques temps dans l'esprit de quelques uns d'entre nous un soupçon que l'introduction de la méthode coopérative pourrait tendre à diminuer notre intérêt dans nos syndicats. Je reconnais franchement que j'étais un de ceux qui étaient enclins à la méfiance, mais je constate aujourd'hui que, en ce qui concerne Winnipeg, tous les métiers des ateliers du National Canadien tiennent maintenant plus de réunions, et des réunions plus nombreuses, qu'auparavant. La méthode coopérative

d'administration est le point central d'intérêt à nos réunions, le nombre des membres augmente, aussi bien que l'intérêt et l'enthousiasme. « A quiconque connaît les ouvriers des ateliers de Winnipeg comme je les connais, qui en a été absent pendant quelques mois durant l'installation de la méthode coopérative et y revient se mettra en contact avec eux, le changement dans les relations entre patron et employé, le changement dans l'attitude mentale des deux, et l'intérêt croissant dans leurs organisations manifesté par les employés, semblent peut-être plus apparents qu'à celui qui a été en contact avec la situation. »

« Nous ne pouvons que bâtir des théories sur les "possibilités" à venir de la coopération. Mais il me semble absolument logique de considérer comme admis qu'elle sera bientôt appliquée comme institution du réseau au lieu de l'être à des ateliers individuels seulement. D'autres organisations de chemins de fer prennent déjà des renseignements à ce sujet, de sorte qu'il est absolument dans les limites de la possibilité que, avec le temps, nous en viendrons à la participation des travailleurs à l'administration, non seulement des ateliers ici et là, mais aussi du département mécanique de tout le réseau et du département de l'exploitation de tout le réseau. »

« Il n'est pas sans intérêt de noter que, dans un avenir peu éloigné, nous aurons une représentation égale dans chaque corps d'administration, jusqu'au bureau des directeurs inclusivement, ce qui, pour moi, est aussi important que d'avoir la représentation des travailleurs dans un conseil d'administration du pays fédéral, provincial ou municipal. »

ACCIDENTS MORTELS DANS LES MINES DE CHARBON AUX ETATS-UNIS

Les accidents arrivés en septembre 1925 dans les mines de charbon des Etats-Unis ont causé la perte de 142 vies, d'après les renseignements fournis au Bureau des Mines des Etats-Unis par les inspecteurs d'Etat des Mines. Tous les accidents sont arrivés dans les mines de charbon bitumineux, le travail étant suspendu en septembre dans les mines d'anthracite. Aucun désastre "majeur" n'a été rapporté dans le cours du mois.

Dans les neuf premiers mois de la présente année, 1,912 hommes ont été tués par accident dans les mines de charbon des Etats-Unis, soit à un taux de mortalité de 3,76 par million de tonnes, contre 4,48 dans la même période de l'année dernière. Les rapports sur les seules mines de charbon bitumineux ont accusé pour les neuf mois un total d'accidents mortels de 3,35, contre 4,25 dans les mois correspondants de l'année dernière, soit une réduction de 22 pour 100 pour la présente année.

CONNAITRE NOTRE PAYS

« Nul ne peut parler pertinemment du Canada qui n'est jamais sorti des frontières de l'Est », déclarait samedi Lady Byng de Vimy devant un auditoire féminin au Canadian Club d'Ottawa.

La vérité de cette parole est évidente. Et elle nous fait voir la source des divergences de sentiment et des malentendus qui existent à notre époque entre les divers régions du Canada. La grande majorité des habitants ne sont jamais sortis de la région où ils sont nés et, ne connaissant point les autres, sont incapables d'apprécier avec justice leurs besoins et leurs aspirations.

Tout le monde ne peut voyager pour son agrément. Mais parmi ceux qui le peuvent, combien profitent de cet avantage pour connaître leur pays! Lorsque la guerre a rendu difficile ou dangereux le voyage en Europe, les Américains ont inventé la nouvelle formule de propagande de "See America First", qui a donné aux Etats-Unis une orientation nouvelle et pratique au tourisme. Dans notre pays aussi, nos concitoyens qui ont des ressources pour s'offrir des déplacements pourraient joindre l'utilité à l'agréable en cherchant à voir notre pays de l'une à l'autre frontière.

Combien de nos concitoyens favorisés du rapport de la fortune et qui prétendent appartenir à la classe dirigeante, sont allés une ou plusieurs fois en Europe et cependant ne sont jamais allés à Halifax ni à Winnipeg ou à Vancouver? Combien ont vu les Etats-Unis et n'ont pas vu le Canada. — La Patrie.

LE CONGRES EUCHARISTIQUE DE CHICAGO

Le 28e Congrès Eucharistique International qui se tiendra à Chicago, du 29 au 31 juin prochain, sera, dans le monde catholique, le grand événement de l'année, non seulement parce que la plus belle manifestation publique de foi à laquelle on aura assisté en Amérique depuis le mémorable Congrès qui eut ses assises à Montréal en 1910. Il attirera dans la grande cité américaine des centaines de milliers de pèlerins qui viendront, non seulement de tous les coins des deux Amériques, mais aussi des autres parties du monde, pour prendre part aux cérémonies grandioses et solennelles qui accompagneront d'ordinaire ces congrès. De la province de Québec, rempart de la foi de ce pays, tout indique que les contingents seront nombreux et représentatifs de toutes les classes de la population.

CLUB OUVRIER SAINT-LOUIS

La salle Prince Arthur était littéralement bondée de monde dimanche dernier. Le Club ouvrier Saint-Louis avait fait un appel aux membres du club et aux électeurs de la division St-Louis pour venir écouter l'échevin Jos. Schubert rendre compte du mandat que les électeurs de ce quartier lui avait confié. Après avoir entendu le rapport de M. Schubert, la nomination d'un candidat pour les honneurs civiques fut faite. M. Schubert et M. Bubay ont mis en nomination, M. Bubay déclina l'honneur et fit un magnifique païdoyer en faveur de son collègue. M. l'échevin Schubert, en termes émus remercia les officiers du Parti Ouvrier et les citoyens de la division Saint-Louis de l'honneur qui lui est fait en l'appuyant encore de leur support pour être encore une fois le porte-drapeau de la classe ouvrière au Conseil de Ville de Montréal. J'ai toujours fait mon devoir depuis que je vous représente et je continuerai à faire de même, a dit M. Schubert.

REPARATION DES MALADIES PROFESSIONNELLES

Un autre volume qui vient de publier le Bureau international du Travail traite de la "réparation des maladies professionnelles", un des rapports techniques présentés en épreuves à la septième session de la Conférence. Il contient une étude du problème général de la réparation des maladies professionnelles et une analyse des lois nationales portant sur ce sujet. La portée du rapport a été limitée aux problèmes particuliers aux maladies professionnelles, responsabilité des employeurs, etc.—parce qu'on n'a pas jugé nécessaire de reproduire les dispositions relatives au montant et à la nature des indemnités, aux institutions d'assurance et aux autorités judiciaires, qui ont été décrites dans les rapports déjà publiés sur la réparation des accidents industriels et sur l'assurance maladie.

CONCERT TABAGIE

Le Club Ouvrier Maisonneuve donnera lundi, le 1er février un grand concert tabagie et un magnifique programme d'amusements a été préparé pour cette circonstance. Il y aura chant, musique et danse. Des rafraichissements seront servis gratuitement à l'assistance. Le Club Ouvrier Maisonneuve compte que tous leurs nombreux amis se feront un devoir de participer à cette fête. Le concert se tiendra à la salle Buffalo, 1651 rue Letourneau, Maisonneuve. Prix du billet 25 sous.

ELECTION D'OFFICIERS

A l'assemblée du local No 317, de l'union internationale des tailleurs couturiers de Montréal, M. A. Loiseleur occupa le fauteuil présidentiel. Après les affaires de routine l'on procéda à la nomination des officiers pour l'année 1926. Ont été élus MM. A. Loiseleur, président; A. Sauvage, 1er vice-président; A. Caron, 2e vice-président; A. Seay, secrétaire-trésorier; J. A. Lefebvre, maître de cérémonies; délégués à la Ligue de l'Étiquette MM. A. Loiseleur, J. A. Lefebvre; délégués au Conseil des Méteurs et du Travail, MM. A. Loiseleur, A. Seay; comité exécutif d'organisation, MM. A. Caron, J. A. Lefebvre, A. Sauvage et M. Orignon. L'installation des nouveaux officiers aura lieu à la séance du 9 février, au 417 Est rue Ontario.

FRATERNITE UNIE DES CHARPENTIERS-MENUISIERS D'AMERIQUE LOCAL 134

Le local 134, de la Fraternité unie des charpentiers menuisiers d'Amérique, tiendra son assemblée hebdomadaire le 1er février, à 8 heures p.m. au No 417 Est rue Ontario, à 8 heures p.m.

RECETTES DU C. N. R.

Langue de boeuf braisée

Faites tremper une langue de boeuf fraîche dans l'eau tiède pendant une demi-heure, asséchez, couvrez de tranches de lard gras et mettez au four. Faites cuire à petit feu pendant trois heures et demie, arrosez fréquemment et servez avec une riche sauce brune.

POMMES CUITES A LA WALDORF

Épluchez le cœur de grosses pommes et remplissez la cavité d'un morceau de bacon; mettez dans une teflebrérite et couvrez de sucre granulé. Ajoutez de l'eau et faites cuire au four.

Avant de servir placez une cerise au marasquin sur chaque pomme.

COUR SUPERIEURE


Dame Sarah Gordon, de Montréal, a été autorisée par les présentes, épouse de Leon Schechter, de Montréal, à faire une demande pour séparation de biens de son mari, le 7e jour de janvier 1926.

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MONTREAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL — Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Building Trades Hall, 417 Ontario Street East. President, J. T. Foster, 747 Saint-Armand Avenue; Corr. Secretary, Gus. France, 11 St. Paul St. West.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL — To promote the interests of the Allied Union Label (which is the badge in either the French or English language). — The following organizations comprise Council: — Typographical Union, No. 139; Jacques-Cartier Typographical Union, No. 146; Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 62; Bookbinders' Union, No. 91; Photo-Engravers' Union, No. 8; Stereotypers' Union, No. 91; Mailers' Union, No. 305; President, Thomas B. Baker, Vice-President, J. A. Ricard, Recorder, J. Pelletier, Secretary-Treas., James Philip, Room 2, Ottawa Building, 248 St. James Street; Executive, N. Oulmet, R. Lévesque, G. Vallières; Auditors: R. Pagenau, A. Larivière, G. Brunelle.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 139 — Meets every first Saturday at No. 218 St. James Street. Thomas Baker, President, 888 Wisconsin Ave. Outremont; James Philip, Secretary, 248 St. James Street. Business hours: 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; Saturday: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

UNION TYPOGRAPHIQUE JACQUES-CARTIER, No. 146 — Assemblée le 1er samedi de chaque mois, à la salle de la Fraternité Unie des Charpentiers, 417 Ontario Street East. Président, Joseph Gauthier, 723, rue Lafontaine; Sec.-arch., A. F. Ricard, 433a, rue Brébeuf; Sec.-trésorier, J. Pelletier, Louis Gadoury, 201, rue Drolet.

UNION DES RELIEURS, Local 91 — Assemblée tous les 1er et 3e mercredis de chaque mois, à la salle de l'Union, 3 rue Craig Est, à 8 heures p.m. Président, J. P. Fraser, 2838 rue Saint-Georges. Secrétaire-trésorier et agent d'affaires, Jos. Pelletier, 2 Craig Est, chambres 22-23; Téléphone: Lancaester 2726.

BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND TILE LAYERS' INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION, LOCAL 4 OF MONTREAL — Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, at 70 Jeanne Mance St. Local No. 5, Tel. Plateau 2787. Président, Joseph Verdun, 220 Harvard Ave., Westmount. Sec.-trésorier, J. G. McKecher, 729a St. Catherine. Sec.-arch., Henry Ball, 2341 Drolet, Tel. Cal. 6358.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TAILLEURS DE PIERRE DE MONTREAL — Assemblée tous les 1er et 3e jours de chaque mois, à 8 heures p.m., à la salle de l'Alliance Nationale, 236, rue Beaudry. Président, A. Laurin, Sec.-Correspondant, Jos. Foulon, 4029, rue Bourbonnais, G. Jetté, secrétaire-trésorier, 630, rue Garneau.

LOGE SAINT-MARIE, No. 234 DE LA FRATERNITE DES WAGNONNIERS DES VOIES FERRÉES D'AMERIQUE — Assemblée les 1er et 3e jours de chaque mois, au No 417 rue Ontario. Président, L. A. Beaudry, 100 Desjardis; vice-président, H. Marsé, 134 Meulana; secrétaire-archiviste et correspondant, C. Michou, 485, rue Pallan; secrétaire-trésorier, R. Lefebvre, 680 Avenue Desjardis; secrétaire, A. Bertrand, 680 Avenue Desjardis; trésorier, A. Bertrand, 680 Avenue Desjardis; secrétaire-archiviste, J. C. F. Lefebvre, 1416, avenue Papineau. Tel. Amherst 2484. Le local s'assemble tous les lundis soirs, au No 417 Est, rue Ontario, Salle No. 1.

BUREAU-OFFICIERS DU CONSEIL DE DISTRICT DES CHARPENTIERS-MENUISIERS D'AMERIQUE — Président, J. C. Molinar, vice-président, J. A. Roy, secrétaire-trésorier, A. Marot; secrétaire-archiviste, J. L. Ferland; secrétaire-archiviste, Narcisse Lefebvre, 417, avenue Papineau. Tel. Amherst 2484. Le local s'assemble tous les lundis soirs, au No 417 Est, rue Ontario, Salle No. 1.

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INTERNATIONAL BARBERS' UNION, Local 455 — Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday, at 829 St. Catherine Street. President, B. Melnick; Secretary-Treasurer, K. Slonsky, 171a Colonial Avenue.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES STELEOTYPIERS ET ELECTRICIENS — Assemblée tous les 1er et 3e jours de chaque mois, à 8 heures p.m., à la salle de l'Alliance Nationale, 236, rue Beaudry. Président, J. C. Molinar, Sec.-archiviste, J. L. Paquet; Sec.-Trés., A. Delcourt, 208 rue Saint-Denis. Tel.: Est 7014. Heures de bureau: 10 heures à 12:30 heures.

INTERNATIONAL BARBERS' UNION, Local No. 182 — S'assemble le 3e lundi de chaque mois, à 829 St. Catherine, salle 15. Président, W. O'Brien, Secrétaire, Jack Collier, 23 Wilbroad Ave Verdun, Secrétaire-correspondant, Jos. Ste-Marie, 803 Dorion, tel. Est 7321.

FRATERNITE DES WAGNONNIERS DES VOIES FERRÉES D'AMERIQUE — Assemblée les 1er et 3e jours de chaque mois, au No 417 rue Ontario. Président, L. A. Beaudry, 100 Desjardis; vice-président, H. Marsé, 134 Meulana; secrétaire-archiviste et correspondant, C. Michou, 485, rue Pallan; secrétaire-trésorier, R. Lefebvre, 680 Avenue Desjardis; secrétaire, A. Bertrand, 680 Avenue Desjardis; trésorier, A. Bertrand, 680 Avenue Desjardis; secrétaire-archiviste, J. C. F. Lefebvre, 1416, avenue Papineau. Tel. Amherst 2484. Le local s'assemble tous les lundis soirs, au No 417 Est, rue Ontario, Salle No. 1.

FRATERNITE UNIE DES CHARPENTIERS-MENUISIERS D'AMERIQUE LOCAL 134 — Assemblée hebdomadaire le 1er février, à 8 heures p.m. au No 417 Est rue Ontario, à 8 heures p.m.

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12th Year — No. 5

SAMEDI, 30 JANVIER 1926 — MONTREAL — SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1926

PRICE: 5 CENTS

Burlesque in Life and Clothing

Within the last few days the daily press contained interviews with Miss Helen Fraser, L.C.C., English writer, lecturer and publicist, who is visiting Montreal, prior to a lecturing tour throughout the United States and Canada. In this age of social burlesque, when so-called "leg shows" can hardly make a living in the burlesque theatres, it is amazing to find a woman reputed to be clever to state that social freedom of to-day — whatever that may mean — has produced a fine type of woman. Just what social freedom may mean we cannot say, but perhaps we may surmise. Is it the cigarette habit? Is it the fact that the so-called up to date flapper is shorn of every beauty that our grandmothers admired in women? Is social freedom to have young girls carrying flasks of hard liquor in the reticules and lying blind drunk in certain winter gardens, dance halls and autos whenever an occasion is offered? Is it social freedom to swear openly and use vulgar language and vulgar dress, wearing a face masked with hard nut shells and cakes of powder and paint and give impudence to elders, to mothers and guardians, and roar with side splitting blasts at the very idea of a chaperon? We would like to hear Miss Fraser answer these. Of course to give her justice she did say that the frivolous dancel of post-war days with her exaggerated shortness of skirt and peculiar hair could not be counted an asset to civilization. But Miss Jackson may go further when she lectures than she did in her interviews. At any rate she will have ample chance to criticize. She said in one place that there was a great significance in women's dress, as their clothes reflect their attitude of mind. We were sorry she did not say that their brevity of costume and absence of clothes also showed an attitude of mind that could not be termed refined, to say the least. We may be old fashioned but we cannot help but sympathize with the message issued shortly before New Year's by Archbishop Gauthier in warning his flock against lascivious living and immodest dancing and dress. We referred once before to an article in January Harper's, by Dr. Collins, who says that this continent is suffering from "adult infantilism."

Any father and mother will agree with some of our facts, and if there is not some check made on the present dress and social damnation of young men and women, it is hard to prophesy what the end may be. There is reason in everything. We are reminded of the days when burlesque theatres used the bill boards, and the censors were very strict about showing women in tights, etc. One preacher said what would our people think if these pictures were to come to life and these bill board beauties stepped out on the street? It was sound doctrine against it, but to-day on St. Catherine street any afternoon the parade of young girls and some old "hens" is equal in bareness but not quality of the worst "leg show" the old Royal ever produced. See the old women with bobbed hair and dresses up to their knees showing bright colored garters as one man said aptly used for two purposes, first to hold up the stockings, and then to hold up the traffic. It's a curious age and all we can say is to hope for a renaissance of a modicum of pioneer social life and it can be accomplished by proper education, better living and the exercise of common sense.

As the Worker sees his World

Summary and Digest of Important Events of the Week, Here and Abroad.

—Senator Norris of Nebraska charges President Coolidge violates law by seeking to control Federal commissions by secret agreements; inquiry by Senate demanded.

—Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, Washington, D. C., celebrates one hundred and eleventh birthday.

—Coal miners in Alberta, Canada, win wage increases by new agreement.

—Berlin appropriates five million marks for building subways to cut down unemployment.

—House Democrats to push Boykin bill empowering the President to intervene in maritime coal strike.

—Fifty-eight members of House of Representatives ask change in prohibition laws.

—New York Central Railroad refuses request of shippers for wage increase; is first road to take action on demand.

—Work begins in New York City on world's tallest building; will be 65 stories high and tower 500 feet.

—Recent figures of Russian government say nation has world's greatest coal supply.

—Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industry votes to form wage boards to recommend new minimum wage rates for women employed in the making of jewelry, toys, games, sporting goods and related lines.

—Sale price of coal in Washington, D. C., double the cost, Senator Reed of Pennsylvania declares; says ton can be delivered for \$7 but sells for \$14.50.

—Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees to ask wage increases for 250,000 workers on 100 railroads.

—Home by 359 to 1 vote, records itself in favor of American participation in Geneva arms limitation parity.

—Merchants in two Russian cities close stores in protest against high taxation; move called first strike of employers in Soviet Russia.

—No good ground exists for prohibition the use of ethyl gasoline in automobiles, committee appointed by Surgeon General Cummings reports.

—Federal Reserve Board reports that manufacturing production in 1925 was nearly 30 per cent greater than in 1919.

—King Gustav of Sweden advocates labor measures in speech at opening of the Riksdag.

—President Coolidge calls on Governors to attend street and highway safety conference in Washington March 23; cites 24,000 road deaths, 100,000 injuries.

—Speakers of Women's Industrial Conference in Washington demand workers' safety; more Federal aid for safety work urged.

—Personnel of the committee for procuring from the city better buildings for juvenile court work in Montreal, the nucleus of which was formed at a meeting of representative citizens convened

by the Federation of Women's Clubs on December 19, in the Mount Royal Hotel, has been completed, and is active. Co-operation of both the French and the English press in enlightening public opinion on this subject is a source of satisfaction to the committee, and it has reason to believe that progress is being made.

—Needs of underprivileged convalescent children of Montreal and of the provision of more space in playgrounds in crowded sections of the city was stressed in reports and addresses given at the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Montreal Day Nursery afternoon at 50 Belmont park. The medical adviser, the social service worker and secretary on the board of management and clergy pointed out that conditions in homes where the inmates come, combine to form a large factor in the net result of the work of the institution.

—The secession movement among the boiler-makers, fostered by a small Montreal group, has spent itself in Canada. R. C. McCutchan, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Boiler-makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America states that after visiting the lodges in Ottawa and Carleton Place in Ontario, Quebec, Charny and Riviere du Loup in Quebec, and Moncton in New Brunswick, he can report that the membership in these lodges are 100 per cent for the International Brotherhood and will have nothing to do with the secessionists and the "Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees," which is conducting an organization campaign.

—Major George L. Berry has been re-elected international president of the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America. It is announced at Pressmen's Home, Tenn., headquarters of the organization. Other international officers also were chosen to succeed themselves.

—Representatives of 25,000 railroad shippers in Canada will attend the 6th biennial convention of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in the Mount Royal Hotel on March 22. About 200 delegates from all points in the Dominion are expected to present their credentials. Wage schedules and working conditions will be discussed with other matters of importance to the organization. Reports will be submitted and officers will be elected. R. J. Talon, president will be in the chair, and arrangements for the convention are in the hands of Charles Dickie, secretary of the Division. Among the reports to be presented will be a report on the Baltimore and Ohio co-operative plan. This plan which by means of co-operation of between management and men aims at bringing about greater production, elimination of waste, and stabilization of employment has been put into effect on all the main shops of the Canadian National Railways and is stated to be working out well.

—For the first time a Labor bill to give India freer government has been introduced in the British Parliament. The Commonwealth Bill, sponsored by Dr. Annie Besant and numerous Indian bodies, though not by the Swarajists (Home Rulers), is to be urged on the Labor party as its official policy by Dr. Haden Guest and other Labor party moderates.

—William Gloeking of Toronto, was

When I wrote last week the vote on the first amendment had not yet been taken. The interest was very keen, hundreds of people having come to hear the debate only to be turned from the doors. When the vote was taken, near one o'clock in the morning, the galleries were still crowded to their utmost capacity.

Perhaps I should give some idea of the arrangements of the House. Immediately above and behind the Speaker is the Press Gallery, ordinarily accommodating twenty or thirty representatives of the press drawn from various parts of Canada. On this occasion there must have been nearly a hundred crowded into this gallery, among them prominent editors from distant points anxious to sense the feeling of the House.

In the rear of this gallery is a large General Gallery occupied by local and strangers who have special influence.

At the back of the chamber is the Ladies Gallery, to which admission must be secured by special ticket.

The Galleries on either side of the House are known as the Members' Gallery, and are reserved chiefly for the friends of the Members, in each case, the supporters sitting in the Gallery opposite their party. There are special reservations for the Senators and distinguished visitors. In these Galleries, as in the others, every available space was taken, the Members' wives having to be specially protected against the intruder.

When the Roll Call is taken a bell is rung; the Whips gather in all the Members, and the doors are shut. In this vote every Member but one conservative (who was ill) was present. One by one down the long row, each Member rises in his seat and his name is called out by the Deputy Clerk of the House, and recorded by the Clerk. Mr. Meighen rose first in support of his amendment, followed of course by the entire conservative group. A progressive rose, a second, and third, a fourth, a fifth. No one rose on the opposite side of the House. Those who had kept close count knew that the amendment was defeated. When the negative was called, the liberals voted solidly, followed by the Independents and the labour men seated toward the rear of the chamber. Then on the other side, the progressives added their quota.

The amendment was lost by three votes. Had any two more Members voted conservative the decision would have been reversed and the conservatives would have been in power. Millions of dollars had been spent during the election in the effort to decide the issue which, after all, was at this time decided by two votes. Was it any wonder that during the preceding days there had been feverish anxiety to exercise every possible degree of influence pro and con.

The papers have had a good deal to say about bribery and corruption. The impression of the public has been bad. If we read on behind the headlines, the bribery and corruption referred to is not personal but the terms are descriptive of the methods used by the political parties. To the honour of the Independent Members, who so largely control the situation, it should be said that there was so far as we know no attempt at anything like personal bribery or undue influence of a material nature.

A Globe editorial denounces the situation as follows: "The six days of political jockeying, wire-pulling, button holding, manipulating and intriguing are more than sufficient. The sordid spectacle of the representative made president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders at a meeting of the Executive Council of the organization in New York last week. He succeeds Walter N. Reddick, resigned. Headquarters of the Brotherhood are in the A. F. of L. building, Washington. President Gloeking is a native of Canada and a brother of the late Robert Gloeking, for many years president of the Bookbinders. William Gloeking is a charter member of Local 28, Toronto, and was formerly president of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. Since 1919 he has been first vice president of the Bookbinders.

—At a meeting held this week in Prince Arthur hall Aid. Jos. Schubert was selected by the election committee of the Montreal District Council of the Canadian Labor Party as the party's candidate for alderman at the coming civic elections. Ald. Schubert was given 110 ballots, and Mr. Bahay 20. A ratification meeting of voters will be held on Sunday, February 7.

—London, England reports that in the past fortnight thousands of widows and orphans all over the country began drawing the new state pensions, as the law voted last year by the Tory government has gone into effect. Over 10 million men and nearly 6 million women compulsorily insured in behalf of their dependents also began paying dues under the law. The dues like the other health insurance payments are paid by purchasing special stamps at the post office, where the beneficiaries also draw their payments. Labor regards the act as noteworthy for establishing the principle of widest social insurance but criticizes this law for too low benefits and for being contributory.

—Mill owners of Massachusetts have presented a women's 54-hour work week bill in the State Senate. Children under 21 would be permitted to work 9-hour day in mills, telegraph offices, telephones exchanges, railroad and express company offices.

It sounds like the Eighteenth century.

The Week at Ottawa

By J. S. WOODSWORTH

atives of the two historical parties crowding one another at the counter eager to pawn their professed principles and policies for office has sickened the public. The cynical way in which the supposedly unsophisticated group that finds itself possessed of power to make or break has trodden from camp to camp inviting overtures, if not soliciting "consideration" has disgusted the public.

Such hysterical statement is absolutely unwarranted. The progressives and independents frankly and openly asked both the two larger parties to state their position with regard to certain large public questions. There does not seem to be any political immorality in their being willing to support the government that will carry out the programme of the people who sent them to Ottawa. So far as the morality of the old parties is concerned, that is perhaps a somewhat different question. The liberals have apparently broadened out their programme. It is not clear that it now differs materially from the platform on which they went to the country. The nearest approach to a public bribe was that offered by Mr. G. G. G. which, if it meant anything, means that the conservatives were willing if given power to go slow in putting into practice their protectionist principles. On the principles of co-operation and compromise, and with the situation of the country as it is today perhaps even this point of view might have some justification.

On the whole the attitude of the conservatives has been uncompromising. They have shown no willingness to cooperate. The liberals, on the other hand, perhaps naturally, are very keen indeed for the co-operation. They have been avowing the progressives and independents with an ardor that is positively embarrassing. Just what the co-operation involves is not very apparent. The government undoubtedly would like to take into their cabinet some of the progressive members, being willing apparently to concede that the group would maintain its identity. Whether this arrangement is possible under existing circumstances is very obvious. The progressives and independents are more inclined to co-operate in putting through those legislative measures which both groups have in common. Whether the government will feel itself safe in attempting to carry on is a matter of doubt. But desperate men will take desperate risks, and the government undoubtedly fighting for its very life.

Those who voted against the amendment are feeling rather more confirmed in the correctness of their judgment by the attitude of the reactionary press. In

the editorial already referred to, the Globe urges:

"Better put up with another general election, get back to the two-party system, and secure stable government at once."

If the recent vote has prevented the stable government that some of the interests would like to have established, that is, a government free from effective criticism, much has been accomplished. If a general election would mean a return to the two-party system and the death of the independent groups, then we may well continue to explore possible methods of co-operation.

In previous years we have referred to the extravagant and democratic character of many of the formalities and functions connected with the Opening of Parliament. In reply to a critic the Ottawa Journal recently came to the defence of the Drawing Room and social functions.

"After all, men and women crave and need amusement, it drives away dullness, strabbiness; it is a wholesome corrective against intellectual stagnation, and what is most important of all, it keeps people from the most dreadful of all fates—taking themselves too seriously."

This advice might be very good if directed towards certain classes of our population. Probably many of our farmers and industrial workers live too dull and drab a life. Possibly, a little of the theatrical performance which we have in Parliament might be of some assistance to them. Just why it should be necessary for society at Ottawa is not quite so apparent.

We have been inclined to think that the trouble was with many of our Members that they did not take themselves seriously enough. However—on with the dance.

The Journal continues its editorial:

"People who denounce social life forget what it means in an economic way to our modern life. They forget that jewels and gowns, that chic hats and blouses, that silver slippers and the daintiest lingerie, provide work for tons of thousands."

It is not any great consolation for the thousands that toil to know that a few privileged people have all the advantages of their labor. If the economies of the writer are sound, might it not be a good thing to distribute purchasing power so widely that the public at large might be able if they so desire, to wear these coveted jewels and gowns and hats and blouses and slippers and lingerie? I wish merely to give some idea of the mental attitude that so largely prevails in Ottawa.

President Green and Education

Before a large audience in New York City President Green of the American Federation of Labor spoke eloquently on the subject of education governments and labor. It was a meeting held a week ago under the auspices of the National Republican Club and was culminated by the presence of dignitaries of State and industry.

It was typically an American gathering, and Mr. Green was in good form. He showed how education occupied a large place in the thoughts of everyone. Particularly did he think education interested Americans because they were a people where the Government derived its powers from the consent of the governed.

Under a monarchical form of government he said, where the people are ruled by an hereditary monarch, or under a form of government where the masses are permitted only a limited exercise of suffrage, education does not play an important part but under a representative form of government, where national and international policies and the administration of the affairs of government are dependent upon the will of the people, education is a requirement essential to good government. People cannot properly participate in the affairs of government unless they are informed upon the science of government and educated with reference to their requirements and duties as sovereign citizens.

"The success of a democracy or a representative form of government rests primarily upon the educational and intellectual qualities of its citizenry."

His idea was a sound one though, where he claimed that the purpose of education was to make a man think. It mattered not how he arrived at that stage, but to think was all important. He pointed out the grave need of sound education in the United States. They had made much progress but the future held greater things.

He quoted aptly from the words of a resolution passed at the first convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1851 as follows: "We are in favor of the passage of such legislative enactments as will enforce, by compulsion, the education of children; that if the state has the right to exact certain compliance with its demands then it is also the right of the state to educate its people to the proper understanding of such demands."

Mr. Green emphasized how the wage earning classes through the Federation had striven nobly for education for better laws and their great triumph was the child labor laws now before the country.

Gompers as a pioneer along the lines of better education for all workers, and educational leadership had its rightful place in the hands of the American Federation of Labor and its allied organizations.

He referred to the Education Committee of the American Federation of Labor working hand in hand with the Adult's Worker's Education Movement. Labor had pledged itself to encourage workers to develop the power of thought, to search for truth and to strive for the realization of the benefits and blessings which come from education and from wise and constructive educational leadership.

WHAT THE DOLLAR VALUE MEANS

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27. — The dollar started the year 1926 with a purchasing power of 64 cents, compared with the year 1913 when the dollar is accepted arbitrarily as having a purchasing power of 100 cents. This reckoning is based on the purchasing power of the dollar in wholesale markets throughout the United States.

When it is said that the dollar has a purchasing power of 64 cents, the understanding is that what 100 cents will buy now it would have taken but 64 cents to purchase in 1913. The assumption that the 1913 dollar was at "par" is arbitrary and accepted for purpose of comparison.

When prices rise the purchasing power of the dollar falls in proportion and when they fall the purchasing power of the dollar rises.

On the basis of the general wholesale level the dollar's purchasing power at the beginning of the year was 64 cents. This is the same figure which obtained at the beginning of last year. It is slightly lower than at the beginning of 1924 when the purchasing power was 66 cents.

The dollar's purchasing power was lowest during the war and immediately after. It grew rapidly when the post-war deflation set prices.

These figures, while prepared in the United States, have almost a parallel meaning when applied to Canada. Anyone who thinks at all must know that a dollar to-day in this country means just about sixty cents of the old buying power and the worker is the one who is "hit" hardest. It is confidently hoped by students of economic prospects that the coming year will prove the dawn of a long era of prosperity. Better wages, better living conditions, and peace all operate hand in hand. Our earnest wish is that of halting the glad day.

If you think co-operation isn't necessary, watch what happens when a wheel comes off.

Does Prohibition Cause Crime?

An aggressive campaign is now being carried on by the International Labor Press of America to find out the cause of the crime wave. The latest cause to be discovered is Prohibition. It is, however, a sign of weakness in any investigation or controversy to be too positive. What is particularly interesting though, is to have the large variety of opinions from many labor organizations and men of influence and standing in different communities.

For instance, take the words of a man like Chas. H. Moyer, President of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. He declares:

"The man who has a small quantity of liquor in his possession is under the present law a criminal, and under the laws of Colorado he may be sent to the penitentiary for possession."

The individual has not murdered anybody, neither is he a "stick-up" man or a thief, yet under the law he is not only a criminal but an ex-convict when he comes out.

While there may be and undoubtedly are other causes that contribute to present day crime increase, it is my conviction that the attempt to enforce the Volstead law is making more criminals than all other causes."

William Tracy, General Secretary of the United Brick and Clay Workers of America, couples the war with Prohibition for much of the crime extant. The same disrespect for human life and tendency to lawlessness caused by the great war can easily be observed in the bootlegger tribe and the spies and crooks employed to try to enforce Prohibition. Tracy is a thinker and his opinions ring true. However, contrary and aside from all this, we have the famous temperance worker of Toronto, the notorious Ben. Spence — notorious not used in its bad sense at all — stating, "There is no such animal" as government control of the liquor traffic. He is a "Reverend" too, and he is managing director of the Canadian Prohibition Bureau. He deliberately warned the United States against moderation or modification of the Volstead Act, adding, "The letting down of restrictions in Canada with the ultimate partnership between the brewers and the Government had led to an unholy alliance of liquor and politics that had enthroned John Barleycorn."

Benjamin became very rabid then, and urged Canadians to adopt the United States system and drive to the limit for Dominion wide Prohibition.

He went on to challenge all the reasonable big minds like Dr. Butler of Columbia who had declared that Prohibition was a farce and could not be enforced. He almost told Butler he was a liar for championing the system of control used in Quebec. Right here we will measure swords with Mr. Spence when he says Mr. Butler's statements were either "grossly ignorant or maliciously untruthful" when he said there were no saloons in Quebec Province. Mr. Butler is telling the truth and Spence is the open-faced liar. There are no saloons in this Province, and Ben Spence knows it. The bar is gone. Drunkenness has gone and Quebec is a model Province in this respect.

We challenge Mr. Spence or anyone else to prove that Dr. Butler was wrong either in statement about saloons or in his praise of a system which is really one of the greatest and most successful social experiments ever carried out in any section of the world.

Reds Doomed to Defeat

By C. McKAY, Staff Correspondent, International Labor News Service.

The secession movement among the telegraphers has encountered a very frigid reception, according to J. J. S. Deelles, Montreal, a member of the committee of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, which investigated charges that M. H. Lynch, Toronto, and R. L. Bradley, Winnipeg, were using their offices to promote Red propaganda and secession.

Lynch and Bradley, expelled from cause, union, the capitalist papers of Canada have developed a penchant for attacking the principle of international unions; something they rarely did before the war, when Canadian capitalism was frequently in conflict with policies which British imperialism, then the chief investor in Canada, sought to impose on the country.

The new union between American and Canadian capital primarily aims at the industrialization of Canada, whereas the major interest of British capitalism was to keep Canada mainly an agricultural country, a producer of cheap food and a market for British manufactures. Industrial capital, as it increases its control of public policy, tends to show a less friendly countenance to the industrial workers, and its press now seeks to play the Canadian worker against the American worker, a tactic that would not have been wise when the United States had no restrictions on alien immigration and when the wage rates enforced by the international unions offered a convenient argument in opposition to the efforts of British capital to prevent Canada raising tariff bars against British manufactures.

It would appear that this secession "movement" is more likely to split the Communist Party of Canada than to make any serious division in trade union ranks, amidst Press an angry argument about the wisdom of Communists lending encouragement to secession agitators.

Secession Only Back-Eddy
Although the secession of some groups of Canadian boiler makers and commercial telegraphers from their international unions has been described as a national movement by some Canadian daily papers, it is probably more of a back-eddy than a "movement". Such back-eddies have occurred before. Even the capitalist papers who gave their blessing to the seceding boiler makers are worried by the fact that in approving the seceding telegraphers they are underwriting the theory that Communists are the natural leaders of Canadian workers. It is certain that the revolt of the telegraphers will presently redound to the advantage of the international labor movement, if only for the reason that it has exposed the hypocrisy of those capitalist papers which have been advising Canadian workers to cut adrift from the continental movement.

Without attaching undue importance to these revolts, it would be unwise to ignore the fact that they are undoubtedly the results of vigorous efforts, made from various directions, to drive a wedge between Canadian and American labor. It is interesting, if not significant, that these efforts should produce results just about the time the Canadian delegate to the Pan-American Commercial Congress was declaring that Canada had become "an integral part of economic America." That can hardly be disputed. According to the London Statist, American capital now has investments in Canada totalling \$3,200,000,000 — mostly made since the war. The making of alliances between American and Canadian corporations has been the order of the day for the past few years. Even corporations with such patriotic titles as the Canadian this or Dominion that are either subsidiaries or close allies of the American this or the United States that corporation.

Capital Knows No Frontier
Capital in the United States and Canada have been building up an international union of wide dimensions. And it is not without significance that with the growth of this continental capitalist

When anything falls in Europe it is generally either the Prince of Wales or the French Cabinet.

Columbus discovered America but the real estate agents are selling it.

Inventions That Made Millions

By ALEXANDER J. WEDDERBURN

Thirty thousand dollars a week in royalties is the reward being paid to the inventor of one of the most successful of recent inventions — Esquimo Pie. Although the royalty is large it represents only a small fraction of the amount of the sales. The inventor receives five cents for every dozen pies sold. The inventor of this famous confection is Christian K. Nelson, son of a confectioner, of Onawa, Iowa.

The inventor was educated in the public schools of Onawa and after graduation he was placed in charge of his father's plant. It was while he was thus employed that he conceived the idea of dipping ice cream in hot chocolate. He worked on the plan, with varying success for several years. His main difficulty arose from the fact that the chocolate would not stick to the ice cream. His father turned the plant over to another man and failure resulted.

With nothing else but an idea to sell, Nelson started out to find capital. He went from place to place and met with constant rebuff. The idea of covering ice cream with chocolate was laughed at by every one. Nelson refused to give up and at last he met Russell Stover of the Graham Ice Cream Company of Chicago. Stover believed that he saw great possibilities in Nelson's idea and decided to

go into the deal with him. Extensive experiments were resumed and after some time a method was found to make the chocolate adhere to the ice cream and at the same time to offer enough resistance to heat so that it could be held in the hand without melting. Soon after the process was perfected the fame of the new confection spread from coast to coast.

The process of manufacturing Esquimo Pie is apparently simple. Brick ice cream is cut into oblong bars and dipped into chocolate which has been heated to 115 degrees and then allowed to cool to 90 degrees, the proper heat for dipping. It would seem that hot chocolate would cause ice cream to melt and "run" before it could be placed in the hardening room. The ice cream causes the chocolate to harden. The bar is then wrapped in tin foil and placed in the hardening room where it remains until ready to be marketed. The inventor claims that it is possible to leave a bar in a warm room for as long as 30 minutes before it begins to melt.

Nelson and Stover, after perfecting the process, secured money to form the Russell Stover Company. The new company issued licenses to ice cream manufacturers authorizing them to use the Nelson formula. Since the introduction of Esquimo Pie in January, 1922, the inventor has become very wealthy.

The Right Road to Peace

What will result from the meeting in February of a Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations? Hesitancy and suspicion have marked the preliminary negotiations at Geneva; the seven questions for this preparatory Commission show only too clearly how easy it is to raise conundrums and how difficult it can be to get united answers at the moment the disposition to haggle is more obvious than the will to pacify.

Armies, navies and air forces are potent factors in fostering a will to war, but they are only the inevitable consequences of the causes that produce the making of modern wars. At the root of the last war there lay economic rivalries, economic suspicions; and, though the grouping of the protagonists in these rivalries and suspicions has changed, or is changing, the root causes of war remain. The problem is not "What is to be understood by the expression 'Armsaments'?" but "Why is it that nations of the world, including, we most strongly hope, Russia and America, are to meet expressly to consider the question of disarmament. It is an event of the first importance. It is a beginning out of which the ordinary people of the world can compel their leaders and statesmen to produce not bargains nor half-hearted experiment, but real results."

In the past there has been far too much lip-service to the cause of peace, and far too little convinced effort; there has been a readiness to reduce one type of armament and to replace it at once by another and more deadly one; there has been much perorating and a plentiful lack of actual progress. What is wanted is an understanding of the causes of war and a determination to destroy them; for without that understanding and that determination little can be done.

Much more is needed than the mere sending down of the size of the world's arminal forces. Indeed, we believe that financial considerations will of themselves compel that sending down. But we do not believe that the causes of war can be finally eradicated so long as the struggle for markets, the fight to exploit the hinterland of industry, goes on unchecked and approved. There is needed not only a will to peace, but a will to comradeship among the peoples of the world. — *London Daily Herald.*

Q.—What are the resources of the Federation Bank of New York, owned by unions of the American Federation of Labor?
A.—The bank's resources at the end of 1925, as reported by President Peter J. Brady, were more than \$15,000,000. The bank was launched in May, 1923, with capital and surplus of \$500,000.

Q.—Who is Lady Cynthia Mosley?
A.—Lady Cynthia Mosley, who is now visiting the United States, is a Socialist and member of the British Labor party. She is a daughter of the late Lord Curzon, who married the daughter of Levi Z. Leiter, a Chicago millionaire. Lady Cynthia's husband is Oswald Mosley, a Labor member of Parliament.

Q.—What is the status of the big strike of iron and steel workers in Belgium?
A.—The United States Department of Labor reports that the strike was still the subject of negotiations at the close of 1925, with a joint committee trying to end the dispute.

FOOL COSTS GO UP
Food prices increased the past year in 26 cities reporting to the United States bureau of labor statistics. Atlanta and Cincinnati led with a 13 per cent advance. Omaha was next with 12 per cent, followed by Philadelphia and St. Paul, 11 per cent; Indianapolis, Kansas City, New Haven and Peoria, 10 per cent; Boston, Bridgeport, Columbus, Louisville, Manchester and Rochester, 9 per cent; Cleveland, Fall River, Memphis, New York, Providence, Washington and Portland, Me., 8 per cent; Charleston, S. C., and Little Rock, 7 per cent; Dallas and Salt Lake City, 4 per cent.

NEW DAILY PAPER
Union men have given the City of New York, which is as large an Italian city as any in Italy, a new daily to fight Fascism. It is something badly needed and already its influence is felt among Italian-born workers in the West and Canada.

This labor daily, called *Il Nuovo Mondo* (The New World), does a job which thousands of Italian-Americans wanted done, but as usual, while "intellectual leaders and liberal-minded people were wishing nothing was happening until labor turned to do the job. Union leaders, chiefly of the men's clothing industry, then furnished the editors, the finances and the organization necessary.

Already Mussolini's men in America are down on the paper. The sixth week saw the Italian embassy trying to put the screws on the paper's advertisers.

Business men who have no use for Mussolini were glad to use the labor daily. Now they have suddenly begun to cancel advertisements and privately reveal that the Mussolini government agencies in this country have warned them that Rome will step on the Italian end of their business if they support *Il Nuovo Mondo*.

Mussolini's latest laws provide for confiscating any property held in Italy by people outside who support, or are merely members of an organization supporting, anti-Fascist activities.

LOOKING LLOYD GEORGE RIGHT IN THE MOUTH
A large white elephant is hanging round the fringes of the British Labor party again, according to *Labor's* European correspondent. Lloyd George is reported dickerer for admission, with the millions of the old National Liberal party funds in his pocket. He says in effect to "Lafayette" MacDonald: "We are here, my land and coal policies (rejected by the Liberals as 'socialism'), my following of voters, my party money, and me."

The most obviously tempting part of the offer — the money — may turn out to be the chief reason for its rejection. A political party belongs to whoever pays for it. British workers, through their weekly contributions of pennies, own their Labor party.

Lloyd George's fund came from the sale of titles and from the donations of "whisky barons" and other beneficiaries of special privilege. In this way the "Welsh Wizard", while premier and leader of the Liberal-Conservative coalition, is said to have gathered into his coffers \$25,000,000. Since he lost power he has been using this enormous fund to further his own political rehabilitation. Unless we are greatly mistaken, *British Labor* has no longer to be owned by those who own Lloyd George. — *Labor.*

Warns against Stoolpigeons

"Anti-union employers spend at least \$5,000,000 a year for stool pigeons." President J. A. Franklin of Boiler-makers' Industrial union astounded the last convention of that organization at Kansas City when he made that declaration.

In support of his statement President Franklin cited Jean E. Spielman's book "The Stool Pigeon" as authority.

President Franklin stated that Spielman had found in the investigation he made which is the basis for his startling book "The Stool Pigeon" that the Pinkerton, Thiel and Burns detective agencies were employing about 135,000 "operatives" and that 75 per cent of this army was "under cover" men in labor organizations.

The boiler-makers' chief declared that Spielman estimated that the anti-union employers spent at least \$5,000,000 a year in this way.

Continuing his report to the convention along this line President Franklin said: "These 'open shop' employers are having private detective agencies supplying them with stool pigeons. These spies, if they are not already members, seek membership in the regular labor unions."

"They can be detected by their constant agitation intended to involve the workers in all kinds of trouble with the ultimate object of discrediting the organized labor movement."
"No opportunity is lost, either in union meetings or outside, to sow the seeds of scandal, discord and disruption."
As an illustration of the way in which private detective agencies gouge employer, President Franklin cited an incident recorded in Spielman's book, "The Telling Belle Milk company of Cleveland was resisting the demand of its employees for a small wage increase, and it called

out in the Field Service company, a strike breaking agency.
"It agreed to pay the toughs and thugs engaged by this detective agency \$12 a day and \$3 expenses, or more than three times what its old and faithful employees had asked."

"The total bill for this services was about \$185,000 and when the company refused to pay the whole story was laid bare in court."

President Franklin recommended to the convention a concerted effort to secure legislation outlawing these trouble making agencies.

To produce discord and bitter feeling is the object of private detective agencies operating in industry. Stool pigeons know that when there is no trouble their services are likely to be needed no longer. So at the expense of both employer and worker they promote all kinds of trouble in order that they and the agency for which they work may profit.

Spielman's book is gaining more and more attention. Its startling exposures could be read not only by members of organized labor but by fair minded employers as well. For it discloses that both elements of industry are exploited by the stool pigeon agencies to the detriment of the community, the employer and the worker and only to the gain of the stool pigeon and the stool pigeon agencies.

To know how the stool pigeon works to know how to avoid many of the pitfalls that beset industry and how they work is told with an authority of experience in Spielman's book, "The Stool Pigeon" that never has been attempted before.—*From Minneapolis Labor Review, Friday, December 25, 1925.*

The book may be obtained direct from the author. Price: Cloth bound \$1.65; Paper cover \$1.25 postpaid. Address Jean Spielman, P. O. Box 708, Minneapolis, Minn.

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AT LEOW'S
There is a world of real humor in which is coming to Leow's Theatre on Sunday. There is also an unusual story with wonderful opportunities for the manufacturing of laughs. William Seltzer, director, has turned out a finished product, according to those who have seen this riotous comedy, "The Screen's Conkling, Ois Hartan, Pauline Garon, Marjorie Nixon, William Turner, Tom Lingham, Arthur Lober, and James Corrigan, all contribute to the general comedy of the piece. The story concerns the troubles of a young man trying to find out where he was on a certain date. Lee Moran and Chester Conkling, two of the screen's funniest comedians are the ones who help him on the search. Miss Garon plays the part of the lady plotter, and Miss Nixon has the role of Deany's sweetheart.

Clinton and Rooney will headline the vaudeville bill next week with their famous Lights Club Orchestra. This act created a mild sensation here last season. Miss Rooney, as is well known is the daughter of the late J. P. Rooney and a sister of young Pat, and in her dancing, she holds and maintains some of the old traditions of the famous Leow's family. "Laughology" is the suggestive title of a comedy act to be presented by Herbert Page and Company. An original comedy, entitled "The Town Clown" will be offered by Orren and Drew. Jennings and Mack promise a real comedy surprise in their new musical comedy, "In Our Arms." Morton and Robinson will present a singing and dancing musical comedy, "The Human Target" which is an artistic and original comedy. Captain Melnyre is possibly the world's greatest rifle shot. A comedy classic from the musical comedy stage, featuring Alvin Day and under the caption of "Hotsy Totsy" should provide barrels of laughter. The musical comedy, "Edmund Sankhorn's Symphonie Synceopators" will complete a most exceptional bill of entertainment.

AT HIS MAJESTY'S
Not since Joseph Jefferson and Mrs. John Drew toured the United States with "The Rivals" in 1890 has that national theatre known as "The Road" had an opportunity to witness such a distinguished performance of Sheridan's immortal comedy as is presented this season with the appearance of the all-star cast now touring the country. The production comes to His Majesty's next week.

Mrs. Malaprop, rigid with decorum, is played by the beautiful and talented Lydia Languish. Her husband, Lord Fopples, is personated by Brandon Tynan. Buff and ebullient Sir Anthony Absolute, giving with imperious condescension up the galaxy of the pump room of Bath, is played by Thomas A. Wilson, who returns to the sphere of old comedy in which he started his career. Bob Acres, the posthumous, with his absurd theory of life, is played by James T. Powers. Lydia Languish, with her sentimental novels, is assigned to Lotus Robb, and the role of Lucy, the maid, to Marie Carroll already known in high comedy. Captain Absolute will be enacted by Kenneth Thomson, a young actor who has become famous as a leading juvenile. Julia is represented by Jean Ford, Frankland by Fred Eric, Edna by Helen Rogers, and David and Coachman by George Tawde and Herbert Belmont, respectively.

AT THE PRINCESS
A novelty in headline acts is promised for the Princess bill next week. Charlotte, the world-famous ice skater, by the Brandon Opera Company at the Orpheum, made a celebrated European skating exhibition and dance in the city of Montreal, having made appearances at the Winter Club house, where she is educated. When Charlotte is well known in Montreal, her position is Will Mahoney, a comedian whose humor is infectious and whose words are the source of a merriment. When Charles O'Donnell and Ethel Blair will be seen in a new skit, entitled "The Plasmas". Irene Riggs, a clever character, comedienne and delineator of types in song, has a number of lyrics she intersperses under the general title of "The Speed Records". The Wilson Sisters, well known all over the continent as clever singers of harmony and as a musical young comedienne, will pay a return visit. Frank Wilbur and his Big Show, will be seen here, too. Each of the principals has made merry at day evening. Here is an attraction with a big show, a big show, a big show, a big show. Each of the principals has made merry at day evening. Here is an attraction with a big show, a big show, a big show, a big show.

AT THE GAYETY
Bearing the stamp of Broadway approval and with the aid of the "Edmond Sankhorn" Theatre on Times Square, New York, as added prestige, Harry Stepp and his Big Show, will be seen here, too. Each of the principals has made merry at day evening. Here is an attraction with a big show, a big show, a big show, a big show.

AT THE PALACE
It is a matter of knowledge among many thousands that Liberty Magazine offered a prize of \$50,000 for a story which should be suitable for a magazine and for magazine publication. That prize was won by shown at the "Edmond Sankhorn" Theatre on Times Square, New York, as added prestige, Harry Stepp and his Big Show, will be seen here, too. Each of the principals has made merry at day evening. Here is an attraction with a big show, a big show, a big show, a big show.

ANSWERS POWER TRUST PROPAGANDA

The Power Trust has placed on the desks of members of the Senate a book by the late Professor Mavor of Canada, entitled "Niagara in Politics."

It contains a sweeping attack on public ownership of electric power in the province of Ontario — the most significant development of its kind in the world — and upon Sir Adam Beck and other leaders who sponsored the remarkable undertaking.

The *Toronto Globe*, one of the leading newspapers of Canada, commenting upon this latest piece of Power Trust propaganda says:
"It may seem ungenerous to criticize the dead, but it is not less so that the dead should put into currency such amazing misrepresentations concerning the public man and public life of the province."

The pressure for the public development of Ontario's power resources, came from beneath — from the people — not from above.
The people of this province forced the policy of water power development upon reluctant governments and legislators, because they were determined to free themselves from dependence upon imported soft coal, the cost of which was increasing from year to year.

Long ere this, coal-produced power and light for domestic and industrial purposes would have become an intolerable burden to the people of the Niagara power zone, had they not found means of breaking the private power combination, and enormously increasing the output of low-cost electric energy at Niagara Falls.

In the last analysis, *Niagara in Politics* meant the power consumer in politics, determined to become on his own behalf a power producer and distributor for his own needs."
The facts revealed by all impartial investigators sustain the *Globe's* contentions.

On the American side of Niagara, the Power Trust has been permitted to monopolize power development with the result that consumers are paying two, three and even four times as much per kilowatt-hour as are the consumers on the Canadian side who have had the good sense to retain control of what is probably the world's most valuable power site. — *Labor, Washington, D.C.*

BRITAIN WIPES OUT PRIMOGENITURE
England has abolished the old law of primogeniture, the law whereby the eldest son gets all the entailed estate, and an edge on the rest. It is a good change. Such a law has no rightful place in a democratic country. But that very law, had as it has become in our time, has given England enormous benefits in the past.

In the countries of continental Europe where the feudal system took firm root, all the sons of a nobleman were nobles. All had a title of some sort and belonged permanently to the aristocracy. Their interests and associations were with their own "class," and it was the king's business to find some way of making the country support them.

In England, only the eldest son of a nobleman was noble. The rest were merely "gentlemen." They had no share in the title or entailed estates, but had to get out and hustle for themselves.
Some of them married the daughters of rich merchants. Some went out to the colonies — the British Empire is largely the work of younger sons. In either case the chief interests of the younger sons lay with the commoners, while their family tradition connected them with the aristocracy.

Naturally, with an intermediate group so strong and well placed, England compromised the constant quarrel between a rising democracy and the vested privileges of her dominant caste.
Lacking such a leverage, French commoners had to get liberty by a bloody revolution; while German commoners did not really get it at all until it was tossed over the line by allied bayonets.

Whoever produces anything by weary labor, does not need a revelation from heaven to teach him that he has a right to the thing produced.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

FORMER WAGE CONCEPTS REJECTED

Wages should not be based on "the cost of living" or a "living wage" or a "saving wage," said Wm. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before the Chicago Forum Council.

These bases are intangible, indefinite and susceptible to conflicting interpretations, and the developments of modern industry have brought new viewpoints, he said.
"People are discarding the old theory of wages based upon a fluctuating labor market that is governed by the law of competition and supply and demand. Society has found that the old concept of low wages and reduced costs must be changed to the new concept of high wages, efficiency, elimination of and increased production as a means through which lower costs in commodity production can be accomplished."

"Wages must be maintained upon a high level so that the masses' purchasing power will correspond with the producing power of the workers. Unless this principle is recognized and accepted the worker will find himself penalized because of his genius, skill, efficiency and faithfulness."

President Green said that the amazing mechanical development of the present age has increased the productive power of labor, and that the workers are now asking a share in this increased efficiency and productivity.
"Labor's reward," he said, "should not be merely enough to meet the requirements of the family budget, but it should be representative in full measure of labor's contribution to industry. This shifts the whole wages bases from the places where it has been erroneously placed, namely, the cost of living, a living wage, or a saving wage."

MINIMUM WAGE BOARD TO MEET
The first meeting in Montreal of the newly chosen Minimum Wage Board for Women, will be held at the Government offices on Thursday next under the chairmanship of Mr. Gustave Francep. At 3 p.m. there will be a meeting where all labor hopes to hold conference with all labor organizations, women's clubs or other institutions which have submitted a cost of living budget. It is urged that the date will not be forgotten as the board is now going full speed ahead in the consideration of all these matters incident to the purpose of its creation.

WAGE OUT FOR MINERS
The report of the special commission on the coal-mining industry of Nova Scotia, appointed by the premier of the province, disappoints the hopes of the miners, although they gain some points.

Following is a summary of the recommendations:
The miners should accept the 10 per cent cut asked by the operators.
Biennial wage revisions.
Acknowledgement of the United Mine Workers.
Abolishment of the "check off."
Sale of corporation-owned dwellings to miners.
Abolishment of corporation's private police force.
Improved sanitation and roads by municipalities and government.
System of coking plants to create wider market.

TO STUDY EMOTIONS OF WORKERS
Among the courses given at the Workers' University of New York this year is a class in social psychology for business agents. The old concept of walking delegate has long been dead. Now he is becoming a student of human nature as well as a practical adept in the art of getting along with crowds of fellow workers.

The course is to show why the union man or woman responds to certain emotions and how best to keep up the morale of the organization. This is an evidence of the growth of the labor movement beyond the questions of hours and wages into the realm of social conduct and responsibility to the union members as well as to industry.

THE NATURAL LAW OF CO-OPERATION IS PROGRESS

The following representative business houses are sympathetic with Labor and are interested in the welfare of not only their own help but of workers generally. They believe in THE LABOR WORLD and are assisting its policies of cordial relationship between Employer and Employee.

A number of leading firms whose names do not appear in this list are friendly to Labor and have shown their sympathy in a practical way.

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AT THE ORPHEUM
There has been a most gratifying demand for seats for the performance next week of "The Bohemian Girl" by the Brandon Opera Company at the Orpheum. Balfe's famous romantic opera numbers its admirers by the scores here still, and it contains many lovely melodies the world will not willingly let die. Among them of course will be recalled "I Dreamed That I Dwell in Marble Halls," "Dreaded That Other Hearts," known wherever English is sung and two of the finest examples of Balfe's melodic genius, "The Bohemian Girl" and "When I Was a Boy." The Bohemian Girl" that he is best remembered.

The forces of the Brandon Opera Company are thoroughly competent to give an effective interpretation to this work. Jessie Evans, whose Katisha was one of the best heard in Montreal, will sing the role of the Gypsy Queen. Esther Snyder will appear as Arlene, a role for which her clear, Charles Ross, seen here two weeks ago as Nanki-Poo, will be the Thaddeus. Arthur will sing the role of Count Arline, and Chester Bright, whose Pookah in "The Mikado" was much admired, will be Devilshoof.

With a chorus of unusual strength and balance, and with principals who know their work and do it with enthusiasm, the prospects for the week are bright.

FOUR ETUDIÉ
CETTE PROPOSITION
Le secrétaire d'Etat pour le Dominion a annoncé récemment à la Chambre des Communes qu'un comité des différents ministères a été nommé pour étudier les pensions de vieillesse et l'assurance contre la maladie et le chômage dans le rapport avec l'émigration. Ce comité doit étudier une proposition des Trades Union Congress de payer des pensions de vieillesse aux futurs colons quittant la Grande-Bretagne pour aller rejoindre leurs familles dans les Dominions d'outre-mer.

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